Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 22.—[New Series. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1828 WHOLE NO. 202. VOL. IV.

TERMS.....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $3 a year, or $2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

NEW STORE, At Mocksville, N. C.

THE subscribers, having entered into Co-partnership in the Mercantile Business, at Mocksville, Rowan County, North-Carolina, under the firm of *HARGRAVE & HUNT*, are now receiving, direct from New-York and Philadelphia, an entire new Stock of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Crockery,
Cutlery, Groceries, &c.

Selected and bought by one of the firm forCash; which they will sell lor for cash or Cotton, or on a short credit to punctual dealers. Persons wishing to purchase, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

ROBERT L. HARGRAVE, }
ANDREW HUNT. }

August 25, 1828.—6t'03.

P. S.—Also, a quantity of Northern Sole and Upper Leather. H. & H.

In Friendship.

I will sue you :—I cannot nor will not indulge you any longer. You can call and see me, if you choose. My money I will have.

J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, Sept. 1828.—2t200.

Wilkesborough Academy,

UNDER the care of the Rev. A.W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world:—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now anopportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chabyleate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of bnsiness in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro,' N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. The property includes about sixty town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz :—a valuable *Tannery*, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent metal *Bark-Mill*; also, a good dwelling-house with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms, by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, in Charlotte.

ROBERT McKENZIE.

Cabarrus County, May 22, 1828.—82tf.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, }
MECKLENBURG COUNTY. }
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
SPRING TERM, 1828.

Marian Tanner vs. John Tanner.—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the court that the defendant is not a resident of the state:—*Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear, at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Mecklenburg county, on the 7th Monday after the 4th in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition: also, that the petitioner will take the deposition of Walter Vinson, James Vasswilch and others, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, Bedford county, Tennessee, on the 3d and 4th days of October next.

JAS. M. HUTCHISON, C. S. C.

6t02—pr. adv. $2 50.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness and despatch at this Office.

Just published, from the Salem PRESS,

THE FARMERS' & PLANTERS' *ALMANAC,* for 1829.

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C.

CONTAINING the useful iastronomical calculations, time of holdng the different, Courts, Members of the General Assembly, State and United States' Officers; together witsome useful hints to the Farmer, valuable Recipes, Anecdotes, and other miscellaneous matter.

Merchants and others can be supplied by the groce, half groce, or dozen, at the usual wholesale prices, on applying, by letter, to the publisher, John C. Blum, Salem, North-Carolina. Agents will shortly be appointed in the principal towns in the western part of the state, of whom the Almanac can be had wholesale or retail.

Salem, N. C. Sept. 18, 1828.

For Sale, on Credit.

I will sell, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 10th day of November next, being the Monday of our Superior Court, FIVE LOTS in the Town of Charlotte, lying on the north side of Tryon street, two front and three back lots, and known on the Town Plat by No's. 33, 34,41, 42 and 43, formerly owned and occupied by A. Frew, and mortgaged to William Berryhill and Jonas Clark, to secure the payment of a debt in the Newbern Bank. Said Lots are valuable, and will be sold on a credit of one or two years, with interest from the date, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, payable at the Bank of Newbern, Charlotte Branch.

Sold by virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity. D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Mecklenburg County, N. C.
Sept. 17, 1828.—6t'04.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

Trotter and Huntington,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemens' and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

A List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post-Office in Charlotte, North-Carolina, October 1, 1828.

A....Silas Alexander, Jeremiah Adams, Benjamin Alexander, Joab Alexander, George Allen, Rufus L. Alexander, Charles W. Alexander, Azariah Alexander 2, Sarah S. Alexander, Margaret Allison, Elias Alexander, Jonathan Armfield. B....Samuel Becket, Edward M. Bronson, William Bivins, Joseph Bost, James R. Black, John Boys, Keziah G. Ercvard, William S. Boag 2, Allen Baldwin, Jno. Brown, Lemuel Bingham, Shadrick Bonds, William M. Bostwick, James Bonds, Charles Brown. C.... William Carson 3, Reuben Cole, Archibald M. Clarke, John Cagle, Jonas Clark, sen. William Comstock, Wm. and James Cook, Adam Costner 2, Robert H. Clark, Moses Christenbury, Robert T. Cheek. D....Robert Davidson 2, Ephraim Davidson, Atwell David. F...Thomas Finney, David G. Flanagan. G....James G. Griffeth, Mary Gibbons, Samuel Gorden. H.... James M. Hutchison 2, Daniel Hyams, Roderick Harden, Jno. M. Harpoldt, Samuel Henderson, David Henderson, Absalom Holebrooks, Robert Houston, Samuel T. Hutchison, John Howie. J....Thomas I. Johnson, Leonard Jacots, James Johnson. K...James Kenady, William A. Kerr. L....Benjamin Lindsey, John Lawson, William Lees, David M. Lees, John Little 2 M....Michael McLeary, John Melton, Elizabeth McEntire, Ephraim Mitchell, Andrew McNeely, Major Masse, John McCumming, William T. Martin, James Marshal, Phillimon Morris. O....Thomas Oliver. P....William Parker, William Pardue. R....Isaac H. Robertson, David Rea, John Rooker, Edward Richardson, John W. Rodgers, John Rich, Joseph W. Ross. S....John Stevens, sen. Thomas Learcy, Debary Steward, Andrew Sprott, John Smith, Jacob Secrest, sen. Benjamin Story, William Sammons, James Stevens. T.... James Torrence, Thomas Thompson, Robt. Todd, Wm. Thompson, Thomas Trotter 2. V...Green Voer. W....James Wilson, Joseph Wilson 3, Upton Williamson, Henry Woodward, George Wren, John Williamson.

WM. SMITH, P. M.

Desultory Selections.

CHRISTIAN LIBERALITY.

From the Crawford Messenger.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this place, dated,

"WASHINGTON CITY, AUG. 20, 1828.

"Your letter of the 6th inst. came duly to hand.—In answer to your enquiries in relation to what Christian denomination president Adams belongs, I enclose (for your information on that subject) a statement certified by James H. Handy, late treasurer, now secretary of the 2d Presbyterian church in the city of Washington, which I expect will be sufiiciently satisfactory to you that Mr. Adams belongs to the Presbyterian order of christians."

"Mr. Adams rented a pew in the 2d Presbyterian church, in Washington city, on the 1st Oct., 1822, at the rate of $50 per annum, and continued at that rate until the 1st of April 1825, when he purchased the pew for $225, subject to an annual rent of $30—and the pew is now his property in fee simple.

"On the 27th of May, 1824, he was elected by the congregation one of the trustees, in which capacity he served until May, 1826, being two years, during which time he was one of the most attentive members of the board. During the period Mr. Adams was a trustee, the church was involved in debt and frequent meetings of the board were necessary to devise ways and means to relieve it. On one occasion, when the treasurer stated to the board that the carpenter was in much distress for his money and would be compelled to sue the building committee, Mr. Adams said, "gentlemen, I will loan $600, if the other members of the board will loan an equal sum"—to make $1200, the amount due to the carpenter on the contract: The other members required time to consider (their means being limited)—Mr. Adams said, "if the treasurer will call on me, he shall at once have $600. The pastor of the church feeling a lively interest in the concerns of the church, called himself on Mr. Adams for the money, who asked where the other $600 was to come from and on the reply of the pastor "that he did not know," Mr. Adams immediately drew a check for the full amount, $1200. This sum has been reduced from time to time by the payment to Mr. Adams of small sums. The treasurer has several times expressed to Mr. Adams that the board of trustees feared he would think unfavorably of them for their delay in payment, but Mr. Adams has always said, "gentlemen, make yourselves easy—pay me when you can." The last time this subject was mentioned to him, he told the treasurer to "pay the other debts first."

On the 1st of July, 1820, he made a donation to the church, of	$50 00
And on the 21st of April, 1823, another donation to the church of	60 00
On the 1st of December, 1823, he subscribedfor himself and for Mrs. Adams in the monthly contributions to the church $1 per month-which from 1st of Dec. 1823, to the 1st of Aug. 1828, is 56 months,	56 00
Pew rent from the 1st of Oct. 1822 to July, 1828,	225 00
Cash paid for purchase of pew,	225 00
Amount paid for support of 2d Presbyterian church, from 1st July, 1820, to 1st July, 1828,	600 00
Add amount founed to the church,	1200 00
Making the amount of Mr. Adams' munificence to the church,	$1806 00

The amount of Mr. Adams' contributions to the church, in addition to the regular collections taken up on the sabbath for the contingent expenses, charitable and Presbyterian purposes, cannot be ascertained; but from his known liberality to such objects, there can be no doubt but that they were considerable.

It may be observed that Mr. Adams was amongst our most attentive hearers until our late pastor left us—No weather kept him from church on Sabbath afternoon. On Monday, 7th of July current, an election took place in the church for a pastor to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Revd. Mr. Baker. Mr. Adams was present and gave his vote in person, and after having expressed a deep interest in the matter, remained until the votes were counted, when it appeared the Revd. Luther Halsey was unanimously elected.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of facts, most of of which are recorded on the books of the church.

JAMES H. HANDY,
Late treasurer, now secretary, of the 2nd Presbyterian church, Washington city.

August 16, 1828.

South Carolina.—A great dinner was given at Sumpterville (S. C.) on the 11th inst. to Stephen D. Miller, Esq. the Senator of that district, and proposed successor of Gov Taylor. At this dinner, speeches were made by Mr. Miller, Gen. Blair, Col. Nixon, and many others. The toasts and speeches are remarkable, considering the latitude in which they were delivered, for two characteristics—the vehement affection displayed for "State Rights," and the total suppression of the name of John C. Calhoun.

Up to the year 1825, the doctrines familiarly known by the title of State Rights, were no where in worse odour than in South Carolina. Mr. Crawford was virulently assailed by the Calhoun party there, for his alledged support of those odious principles of construction, and Crawfordism and radicalism were convertible terms of execration. By some sudden and unexplained revolution, S. Carolina has become a staunch advocate for limited construction. State Rights are the favorite hobby of the day, and radicalism the prevailing toast. What say Mr. Calhoun and Mr. McDuffie? *Whig.*

Mr. Van Buren and the Electoral Law.—The Albany Argus, in the name of Mr. Van Buren, has solemnly and in the last number repeats the denial, that he wrote a letter to a political friend in the Western Country, declaring that if necessary, Jackson would receive the whole vote of New York.

When we first saw this denial of Mr. Van Buren's, we did not question its truth. We were persuaded that the Editors of the Cincinnati Gazette, and Nat. Intelligencer, with whom this statement originated, had been deceived by their correspondents. Subsequent enquiry has satisfied us, that they were correct in their statement, and that Mr. Van Buren *has* written such a letter to a Kentucky Member of Congress.

We learn circuitously, but upon unimpeachable authority, that *Davis Carneal* of Campbell county, Kentucky, in a circle of gentlemen, we believe at Louisville, affirmed that he had seen a letter from Mr. Van Buren to a Kentucky Member of Congress, stating that Jackson would get 24 votes in New York, and added in a Postscript, *in Italics, that he would get the whole if necessary.* This Mr. Carneal is a Jackson Senator of the Kentucky General Assembly, and though the name was not mentioned, it was not doubted that the person to whom Mr. V. B. wrote, was Col. R. M. Johnson, Senator from Kentucky in the Congress of the U. States.

Whatever Mr. V. Buren at one time intended, it is certain that no attempt will be made to change the Electoral Law of New York, and so far, further investigation of the fact of the existence of such a letter, is superfluous. Nevertheless, the truth ought to be ascertained, for the purpose of letting the people see, what dangerous views against their most valuable rights, the Jackson leaders are capable of entertaining, and exposing Mr. Van Buren in his true Machiavelian colours to the people of New York. Such a letter was certainly written, or testimony which at another time would have been deemed conclusive, is no longer worthy of confidence. We have not the smallest doubt that such a letter was written. *Whig*

The Harper's Ferry Free Press contains the following paragraph:

We can state, for the gratification of those Jackson editors who copied Noah's indecent advertisement of the President and Secretaries, that we have heard several intelligent and liberal minded Jacksonians pronounce it a *low, contemptible and disgraceful publication.* It has excited, generally, no other feeling then that of disgust.

We believe the general feeling thro'out the Union to coincide with that stated in the preceding paragraph. At one of the meetings of young men in Philadelphia, a denunciation of the indecent article was made the subject of a specific resolution. It is extraordinary, and by no means honorable to the intelligence of our country, that this ridiculous and indecent article has been made the foundation of a grave and serious accusation against Mr. Adams by Jackson leaders in the State of Maryland. They have charged that he has run away from Washington, and that a reward of 4,500 dollars is offered for his apprehension. Fellow-citizens! what think you of such a cause and such agents?

It has been the object of some politicians, (*whenever* and *wherever* they deemed it *good policy* to urge the point,) to induce a belief among such members of the Republican party as are disposed to support the re-election of Mr. ADAMS, that his is the *Federal* cause, and Gen. JACKSON's the *Republican.* Nothing can be more fallacious.

A friend who has noticed this uncandid course, has called our attention to the *Republican* ticket of Virginia, formed in 1804, for the re-election of Mr. JEFFERSON.

Of the 24 gentlemen composing this ticket, concerning whose republicanism no one can suggest a doubt, *sixteen* are dead, and the following *eight* are living, viz:—Dr. Richard Feild, Creed Taylor, Wm. H. Cabell, Wm. Eilzey, John Taliaferro, James Allen, Archibald Stuart, Wm. McKinley.

Of these eight, *seven* are known to be in favor of the present Administration, and *three* of them, to wit, Dr. Richard Feild, Judge Archibald Stuart, and Col. Wm. Eizey, are on the electoral ticket *now* before the People of Virginia in behalf of Mr. ADAMS.

The opposition paper in this city told us some weeks since, in a sneering tone, that JOHN SLOANE, of Ohio, had declined standing as a candidate for the next Congress. We are happy to find that this upright and able representative has been nominated by a Convention in Columbiana county; and we hope he will accept the nomination. He deserves the confidence of his constituents and his country, both for his inflexible attachment to those sound principles on which our government is founded, as for his unvarying and unremitted efforts to preserve them in their first purity and vigor. *Nat. Journal.*

Practical Effects of the Tariff.—The following is an extract of a letter from an experienced and extensive Planter, in the vicinity of Augusta, to his correspondent in this city—it is dated 26th September, 1828.

"The noise now making about the Tariff, I think will all end in smoke. When the people find they can get their coarse clothing cheaper than the last year, they will settle down and be contented. I have bought my negro clothing and shoes, 10 per cent. lower this, than the last year, and *sixty per cent.* less than when I imported the former, direct from England, a few years ago; and the fabric is at least 10 per cent. better in wearing. And besides, what has our Tariff to do with the fall in price of all the Cottons raised in other parts of the world. It is all madness and folly. The whole secret is, we raise too much of it, and ought to turn our attention to something more promising and productive."

Chas. Courier.

The Tariff.—A few days since a tailor in Baltimore was expatiating very loudly against the Tariff and the friends of the American System. He contended, that we had better import *cloths*, because, as *he* said, they could be had cheaper!! A by-stander asked him if it would not be still better to take off the duty and import *clothes* already made—because they could be had cheaper—for in England journeymen work for a *shilling* sterling per day. The tailor reflected a few moments, when he declared himself satisfied, and that for the future he would not only justify the general principles of the Tariff, but support the friends of the American System.

Maine.—The Opposition Presses boast that the cause of Gen. Jackson is constantly on the march—it is so, but *always on the retrat.* The elections have just taken place in Maine, and give a death blow to the hopes of a single Jackson Elector from New-England. For months, we have seen paraded before the public, calculations as to the result of the Presidential contest, in which one vote at the lowest, in Maine, has invariably been given to the General, but as in Kentucky and Indiana, they have counted without their host. And we now predict, they will be equally disappointed in their reliance on New-York, Maryland, &c. We presume, according to Noah's logic, the defeat in Maine, like that of Indiana and Kentucky, only renders the success of General Jackson more certain.

INTELLIGENCE.

FROM EUROPE—THREE DAYS LATER.

The packet ship Napoleon, Capt. Smith, in thirty days from Liverpool, has arrived at New York. The Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received, by this conveyance, London papers to the 25th ultimo, and Liverpool to the 26th, both inclusive.

THE ENGLISH CROPS.

The accounts of the weather, and the harvest, are much more favorable than at our last advices, and it is now said that excepting in Scotland, there will be an average crop. In Yorkshire, the wheat crop is estimated at about six bushels the acre less than last year, but the oats, barley, and beans were above the average crop. In Lincolnshire, the damage of the great rains has been chiefly confined to low and marshy land. The weather was favorable at the last dates, wheat in Cornwall, and the country round about, was very fine, and the weather fine for getting it in. The potatoe crop is also very fine. New wheat has been already sold in that market for 1s. 2d. the stone of 14lbs.—oats for 8½d. the stone, and potatoes for 2d.

In Sweden, it is said, the harvest is so uncommonly fine that the farmers in East Gothland, one of the most fertile provinces, can now hardly obtain five rix dollars per ton for rye—hay is cheaper than it had been for the last twenty years.

The Pacific arrived at Liverpool on the 21st, having Mr. Barbour, our new Minister, on board. A deputation from the American Chamber of Commerce had waited upon him to congratulate him on his arrival in England, and invite him to partake of a dinner. Mr. B. expressed himself gratified by the compliment, but stated that his early departure for London would prevent his accepting the invitation.

Duke of Clarence.—There is not the least doubt that the expenses incurred in recent tours of inspection, amounting, it is said, to *eighty thousand pounds*, and which were refused to be paid at the Treasury, there being no fund applicable for the purpose, formed *one* of the causes of His Royal Highness's resignation. But the principal and most important was the despatching four ships of war to the Mediterranean, without any consultation of the Council, or communication with any of his Majesty's Government. This was considered by an illustrious individual as rather "too bad"—when HE only was responsible to the nation for consequences, and his Royal Highness altogether irresponsible. Notwithstanding all this, we rejoice to say that his Majesty, the Duke of Clarence, and the Duke of Wellington, continue on the best possible terms of affection and intimacy.

[Berks Chronicle.

The attempts to prevail upon the Duke of Clarence to retain his situation as Lord High Admiral, are said to have been unsuccessful—the Duke persisting in his resignation. The successor of his Grace has not been named by the Duke of Wellington. Probably the premier will return to the system of a Board of Admiralty. The courier of the 23d says the resignation of the Duke "was entirely his own act, and was not occasioned by any political measures adopted by the Cabinet." Some of the French papers have insisted, that it was connected with Navarino and Admiral Codrington, which the Courier absolutely denies. Another rumor is, that Earl Grey will be appointed to succeed his Royal Highness; but a third, to which the most credit is given, is that the office will again be distributed among a number of Lords Commissioners headed by Viscount Melville. Another report gives the first Lordship of Admiralty to the Earl of Maryborough.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

They were waiting with deep anxiety in England to learn the fate of Choumla. This place is looked upon as the last hold of Turkish power, and of course, when it falls, the fate of Constantinople is thought to be decided. Reports had come in from various sources that Choumla was captured, but advices from Brussels and Paris, received on the 25th, showed conclusively that the Russians had made no important advances; on the contrary, the Turks claimed the advantage in several engagements, and were beginning to entertain some hopes of resistance.

It is stated from Brussels, August 22d, that news from the Russian army in Turkey had been received from the 23d to the 27th of July.

The head quarters of his Imperial Majesty, and of the second corps of the army, were, on the 26th, in the camp near the village of Butaktyk, not far from Schumla. On the same day they removed to the heights which the advanced posts of the seven corps had occupied in the battle of the 20th. We were then within cannon shot of the fortress. The enemy does not make any resistance.

Lieut. Nozakow reports, that on the 20th the Turks attacked the right wing of the corps, besieging Varna, but that they were repulsed with great loss.

Under the date of Paris, Aug. 22, we find the following:

"The German Journals give no positive and direct information from the theatre of war. A Nuremberg Gazette says, that the partisans of the Turks at Vienna affirm, not only that Schumla has not been taken, but that the Grand Duke Michael has been cut off there with his corps of the army. On the other hand, a Berlin journal affirms, that news has been received of the taking of Schumla by the Russians, who are said to have purchased this victory with the loss of a considerable number of men, but to have found there a great quantity of provisions, which proved a very welcome supply to the Russian army, which began to be in want. The second part of this piece of intelligence gives reason to doubt the authenticity of the first; for all the accounts from the Principalities and from Constantinople, which we have received for the last fortnight, agree in representing the Turkish troops at Schumla as being in great want of provisions.

The Sunday Times of the 24th, says:

"From the East we have received no intelligence of importance since our last. It may fairly be concluded, from the long absence of official news, that all the reports of further success on the part of the Russians are mere inventions. The fall of Schumla has been announced in letters, but we give no credence to the statement. An event so important, whenever it occurs, will soon reach us in a shape which will make it impossible to be sceptical on the subject. All we at present know, is, that both parties were concentrating their forces, and that a great struggle was expected. The Turks, however anxious to conciliate England and France, are not disposed to make any concessions to Russia. A singularly desperate mode of making their warriors firm in battle has been adopted by the Grand Seignor. He has decapitated one of his officers, for not having been successful in defending the frontier."

The New-York *Journal of Commerce*, under date of Monday, 22d inst. half past one o'clock, P. M. has the following paragraph:

"*The Flour Market.*—We learn that sales have been made this morning of Troy Flour, at 7⅞. The news by the *Columbia* does not appear to have produced any material change in public sentiment."

The Philadelphia *Aurora*, of the 22d, says:

"The accounts of the British crops, and of the London market, furnished by the arrival of the packet ship *Columbia*, at New-York, produced no change in our market for Flour yesterday. Holders still ask 7 dollars, which we quote as the nominal price."

The *Richmond Compiler* of the 25th inst. says,

"Wheat and Flour are not so brisk as they were two or three days ago."

Suicede.—The sensibility of our citizens was highly excited on Thursday last, in consequence of a report which reached here, that *Samuel H. Pullen*, Esq. Cashier of the Edenton Branch of the State Bank, has terminated his existence by shooting himself through the head. The Edenton Gazette confirms the melancholy intelligence, as will appear from the subjoined extract. No cause is assigned for the tragical event. It is supposed, however, that the death of his wife, which occurred in this City about two months since, had unsettled his mind in some degree. He lived for many years in this city and was universally esteemed for the urbanity of his manners, the goodness of his heart and for his strict integrity. *Ral. Register.*

Nothing strikes the mind with such horror as an act of suicide, perpetrated too by one who held an elevated and responsible public station and without any apparent cause.—Samuel H. Pullen, the Cashier of the Edenton Branch of the State Bank, and the widowed father of two helpless children, is no longer to be numbered with the living—for several days past he has given strong evidence of mental aberration, and yesterday morning at an early hour, he shot himself through the head, just above the ear, with a loaded pistol and expired between two and three in the afternoon We have not time to detail the particulars, as our paper was just going to press, when we heard the unfortunate individual had expired; (in our next we may give them.) Perhaps he consoled himself with the idea, that, "What Cato did, and Addison approved, could not be amiss."

He left a letter in which he stated that *all his affairs* with the Bank were *perfectly straight*, and from our knowledge of the man, we have no doubt of its being the fact. *Edenton Gaz.*

We are much indebted to a polite correspondent, for the perusal of the "extract of a letter, dated St. Jago de Cuba, August 20th," which states that the Governors of that Island and Porto Rico, have received orders from the King *their master*, to have all the boys found in the colleges of the United States brought home, lest they imbibe the principles of *liberty* and of *heresy*, which are in opposition to the *throne* and the *altar*; and the governors are not to permit for the future, any boys being sent from the Islands to be educated in the United States. "Mr. V. and Mr. C." have been directed to send for their sons from Colleges in this country. The writer happily adds: "This is the greatest of our misfortunes! We have no good teachers here; thus our sons may grow up like beasts. This is necessary, because a man that knows nothing cannot know his rights, and may be easily made to kiss the hand that oppresses him. Happy you who live among the sons of Washington." *Phil. Aurora.*

An immense speculation is about to be undertaken, at the head of which is said to be Mr. Lafitt, for the purpose of draining all the marshes in France. There are not fewer than 1,200 square miles of bogs and fens in that country. Government patronises the undertaking, and taxes on the drained lands will be remitted during 25 years.

The New York Journal of Commerce says—"A distemper has just broken out among the horses in Kings county, called the "blind staggers." We are told, though we can hardly credit the report, that on Saturday no less than *one hundred* died in two townships. The said disease is said to have made its appearance on Staten Island. If such a distemper should once seize upon the horses in this city, it would destroy a great amount of property, and distress many who depend upon a horse for their income."

The Montreal Gazette stats that "the sickness which this season prevails in various parts of this and the sister province, is unequalled in any former period. At Jones' Falls on the Rideau Canal, scarcely a man employed on the works at that place has escaped the dreadful effects of the fever now so prevalent, and several deaths have occurred. In the neighborhood of Kingston, and along the shores of Lake Ontario, similar complaints are made. About Dundas and Ancaster, the shops are all shut, in consequence of the country people being unable to come into those villages to purchase any supplies."

The Ship Canada, which lately arrived at New-York from Liverpool, brought out 545 tons of rail road plates, for the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Rail Road Company. The John Jay brought 3256 plates for the same company. We have heard that a locomotive engine for this rail road had previously arrived. *Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Invasion of Turkey.—The Smyrna Courier gives the following statement of the force which composes the Russian army invading Turkey:

General in Chief Count Wittgenstein, having under his orders Woronzoff and Pablen, and for Chief of the Staff, Diebtsch. The army is formed of

8 divisions of	Grenadiers,	40,000 men.
29	Infantry,	300,000
216	Regular Cavalry,	45,000
60	Pulks of Cossacks,	50,000
37	Brigades of Field Artillery,	15,000

In which number are not included the battalions of the Marine, nor those of the Military Colonies. The Artillery of the army consists of 700 pieces.

Of the above the 2d and 3d divisions of Grenadiers and Carabineers, including 25,000 men; eight of Infantry, 100,000 men; 8 divisons of Chasseurs of foot, 40,000; 2 regiments of Chasseurs of horse, 2 of hussars, and 18 pulks of Cossacks, making 18,000 men, had passed the Danube.

A gentleman from N. Carolina, arrived at Baltimore last Friday evening in the stage from Washington, had his trunk containing $8000 in gold bullion, and about $1400 in bank notes, put into the entry of the hotel, from whence it was almost immediately stolen, carried a fewsquares, the hasp prised off, and the top cut open. The bank notes were extracted, but the thief left the gold untouched and decamped for Philadelphia, where he was arrested last Monday, and $750 of the money found upon him. He was a stage driver. *N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Singing Cocks.—The editor of the American Farmer has received from Mr. Wright, the acting consul at Rio Janeiro, two "barn door fowls" of the species, called by the Portuguese *canta galia* or *singing cock*. Its name is derived from one of its faculties. It spins out its crow, it is said, in the new style of singing, like fine ladies who drawl and lengthen out their chromatics, till one begins to fear that she will spin out all the breath in her body, not leaving enough to recover upon. *Boston Courier.*

At the close of the Revolutionary War, General Washington issued general orders pardoning, releasing, and permitting to join their respective corps, all soldiers who were in confinement.

After the battle of New Orleans, General Jackson issued general orders approving the sentences of the six militia men and ordering them to be carried in to execution "four days after the promulgation" of the order.

General Jackson, by his vote in Congress, expressed his disapprobation of the *civil* government of Washington. By his treatment of the militiamen, he exhibited his disapproval of Washington's *military* government. Jackson has been called by his followers the second Washington. We hope they will see the folly of giving him a designation which he seems to desire about as little as he deserves.—*N. Journal.*

Charles Carroll of Carrollton.—This (the 20th inst.) is the birth-day of this venerable man, on which he enters his ninety-second year. He still enjoys a health and vivacity truly remarkable at his age. This "sound mind in a sound body," is the fruit of long habits of temperance and moderation, and of virtue. Every year adds to the interest of this contemporary and survivor of men as truly illustrious as any in story. To honor them is the sacred duty of posterity. *Balt. Amer.*

Bell's London Weekly Messenger, of the latest date, says the "United States may be looked to for furnishing us with corn and flour, and *to those regions alone* we can look." Indeed, the prospects of the American farmer are at this time, very encouraging. Let him beware, then, of jeopardizing these prospects, by assisting in elevating men to office whose ignorance or violence might lead us into difficulties, and destroy the hopes of the farmers, merchants and mechanics. In such times as these, and in the present situation of our country, it becomes doubly necessary that a wise and experienced Statesman should be at the head of affairs. *Phoenix Gaz.*

President Adams.—During the negotiations at Ghent, surrounded by difficulties that seemed insurmountable, and when some of our delegation thought it prudent to yield something in order to have peace, Adams alone stood like a tower unmoved and immovable. When the news of the burning of Washington, by the enemy, reached Ghent, the documents were placed by one of the Commissioners into Mr. Adams's hands. After reading them he laid them upon the table slapping his hands upon them, declared them the very documents he wanted for says he, the Vandals have done that for us which we have been unable to do for ourselves—it will unite every American heart in prosecuting the war and we soon shall have peace. The truth of his remark was fully realized. *N. Ad.*

Burns.—In cases of extensive injury from this cause, one of the most successful applications, hitherto resorted to, has been the oil of turpentine. In the action which occurred in 1815, between the U. S. frigate Guerriere and an Algerine frigate, nearly 50 men belonging to the former were severely burnt by the explosion of one of the large guns. Some of these men were in a most pitiable condition, and suffered the most exquisite torments:—They were taken down to the cockpit, and spirits of turpentine freely poured over their wounds. They all did well.

Jealousy!—A young man in Baton Rouge, Louisana, who was refused the hand of a young lady whom he had courted, watched an opportunity, and shot her with a pistol; an overruling Providence, however saved her, the ball glanced her ear and neck, and she is out of danger—The miserable wretch then made several attempts on his own life.

The manufacture of steel has been commenced, with great success, in Pittsburgh. Specimens have been produced said to be equal to the best "*Crowley*" steel.

The Jacksonians are determined to enjoy a triumph by anticipation, if they should be denied the reality. They claim it with most perfect confidence, and have laid down their arms to shout "Victory! victory," before the hour of trial. Their adversaries, however, are not to be frightened by shouts; and though they may be told that nothing short of a miracle can prevent the election of the General, they will assuredly find in the sequel that his election will nevertheless be prevented, not, indeed, by a miracle, but by the sober-sided patriotism of the people. [*Norfolk Herald.*

From the Richmond Whig.

Pennsylvania.—The whips crack in Pennsylvania in high style. The excitement during the contest between Mc Kean and Ross, is represented as far less than now. This of itself, is the best evidence of a close division of parties. Col. Binns, the most calumniated man after Mr. Clay, because the most feared, has won the universal respect and admiration of the friends of the Administration.—Possessing an indomitable courage, and infallible tact, a searching sarcasm, and great reasoning powers, he has overwhelmed the foe with wit, ridicule and argument. His paper deserves the patronage of the friends of the Administration in Virginia. The efforts to destroy his reputation, by charging him with the forgery of Harris's letter, which was really sent him from the Western Country, deserve to be met by increased patronage to the injured.

Robert P. McClay, a distinguished member of the Jackson Convention on the 8th of January, has renounced the support of the Hero. Mr. Buchanan, the famous witness, will be left at home beyond all question, and by a probable majority of 1500. Sutherland and Ingham will be closely run, and very probable defeated. Honest George Kremer will be laid upon the shelf. The congressional election takes place on the 2d Tuesday in this month, and it is believed will result in the election of as many Administration as Jackson members. In short, the probability of Pennsylvania's abjuring Jackson, has greatly increased in a short time, and is increasing. We find the following extract in the Petersburg Intelligencer of yesterday.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of high standing and of extensive information in Pennsylvania, to his friend in Baltimore, dated,

"*Harrisburgh, Pa. Sept. 19th*, 1828.

"DEAR SIR: The State of Pennsylvania is changing rapidly to the side of the Administration. The People of this State are in general honest in their political course, and have honestly believed until lately, that Jackson was fit to be President of the United States. They are now convinced that they have been mistaken; but the pride of opinion keeps thousands from owning the honest convictions of their own hearts.—When a man espouses a cause with some warmth, he is naturally unwilling to own to his own family, much less to the public, that he has been wrong. Those feelings considered, it is astonishing that so many thousands in Pennsylvania should have changed, and now publicly espouse the cause they so lately opposed; it is however a clear proof, that the cause of Jackson is unsupportable. This county a few weeks ago was claimed by the Jackson party, with a majority of 600 votes: *now* it is admitted by *all* sound heads and honest hearts, to be in favor of the Administration.—The Congressional district, of which this county forms a part, I firmly believe, will elect an Administration member. In the next Congress, *one-half* our members will support the present Administration. Gov. Schulze is decidedly in favor of the re-election of Mr. Adams."

We can scarcely open a Jackson paper, now-a-days, without seeing paraded before the public, in large letters, accounts of the General's regularity in attending preaching, of his humane disposition, &c. &c. The last story from the Hermitage is, that Gen. Jackson has built a Church at his own expense. It is not added that the Decalogue is inscribed over the Altar-piece, or if it is, whether the sixth, seventh and tenth articles of the Mosaic Law are included.—*Register.*

A Parallel.—The Opposition papers have made themselves exceedingly busy at the plain Republican attire of the President, when on his way recently, to Boston, and have very satisfactorily proved, in their own minds, that any man who wears common *nankeen* pantaloons, ought not to be President. In these attacks upon Mr. Adams' small clothes, we recognize a parallel to the case of Mr. Jefferson. We recollect well when the Evening Post, and its fellow-laborers in the cause of the Opposition, were heaping all sorts of ridicule upon Mr. Jefferson's *red breeches*, and the homely costume in which he rode into Baltimore one day, and put his horse into the stable at the Indian Queen Tavern himself. Now, Mr. Adams rides on horseback and his *nankeens* are as much ridiculed as Mr. Jefferson's *red plushes* were. But the people were unmoved, and re-elected Mr. Jefferson. They will do the same by Mr. Adams. And thus the parallel will be complete. [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT.

It will be seen by an advertisement in this day's paper, says the National Journal of the 2d, that the Secretary of the Treasury has been enabled to effect a further reduction of the public debt, by calling in four millions and fifty thousand dollars, being the balance of the six per cent. stock of 1814.

This makes an aggregate sum of upwards of nine millions of dollars of the *principal* of the public debt redeemed since the adjournment of Congress; and with the interest which will be payable and paid during the present year, will comprise a total sum of above twelve millions of our annual revenue applied this year to the liquidation of the debt. This is a greater amount of the principal of the public debt than has been paid in any one year, during the last ten years; and is the best answer which can be given to the charge of extravagance which has been preferred against the administration of Mr. Adams.

The English quarter of Wheat weighs 560 pounds, being a quarter of a ton; this is equal to eight English bushels of 70 pounds each, or 6 1-3 American bushels of 73 pounds each. This computation should always be attended to in bringing the English quarters of wheat into American bushels.

The English sack of Flour, weighs 280 pounds: seven sacks equal to ten American barrels or 1960 pounds. *Alex. Gaz.*

Venus.—Dr. Mitchell, in a letter to the editors of the New-York Statesman, speaking of Venus and the sun being visible at the same time says the phenomenon happens every eighth year, to wit, since I have attended to it: in 1788, 1796, 1804, 1812, 1820, and now in 1828, is before them.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Whom WASHINGTON, in 1797, considered "the most valuable public character we had abroad;

Whom JEFFERSON, in 1785, esteemed so highly, that he said to Mr. GERRY—"I congratulate your country on their prospects in this young man;"

Whom MADISON appointed first to negociate a Treaty for Peace;

Whom MONROE, with the advice of General Jackson, placed first in his Cabinet;

Whom THE PEOPLE, in 1824, elevated to the highest station in the world;

Whose Administration, though assailed from the beginning by an Opposition unexampled for its bitterness and violence, has been singularly prosperous;

And who, in less than four years, besides defraying the expenses of government, (great and extravagant as they are said to be by his opponents)—and beside applying upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS to works of public improvement and national defence,—HAS PAID MORE THAN THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

RICHARD RUSH,

The present able and efficient Secretary of the Treasury—and fearless advocate of the Interests and Honor of his Country.

North-Carolina Electors.

First District—	Isaac T. Avery, of Burke,
Second,	Abner Franklin, of Iredell,
Third,	Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln,
Fourth,	Edmund Deberry, of Montgom'y
Fifth,	Jas. T. Morehead, of Rockingham,
Sixth,	Alexander Gray, of Randolph,
Seventh,	Benjn. Robinson, of Cumberland,
Eighth,	James S. Smith, of Orange,
Ninth,	William Hinton, of Wake,
Tenth,	Edward Hall, of Franklin,
Eleventh,	Samuel Hyman, of Martin,
Twelfth,	Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank,
Thirteenth,	William Clark, of Pitt,
Fourteenth,	Wm. S. Blackledge, of Craven,
Fifteenth,	Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

Administration Electoral Tickets can be had at this Office, at 25 cents per hundred or two dollars per thousand.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

NO. I.

The writer of this communication has just read the last bulletin of "the Jackson Central committee of N. Carolina," which he purposes to analyze; in the course of which analysis, he trusts he can and will show that the address of the "Jackson central committee" contains no new charge against Mr. Adams or his administration, nor any satisfactory defence of the private and public conduct and character of General Jackson; and that the whole production is nothing more nor less than a new "combination" of *old ingredients*; a repetition of charges against Mr. Adams, which have been a thousand times made and as often disproved; and arguments in favour of the election of General Jackson, which have been proven to be based upon false premises, and drawn out to fallacious conclusions.

In their address, *(and near the commencement of it)* the Jackson committee say:—"It is well known that the spirit of party is, in relation to its own side, the spirit of credulity; and hence honest men are found under its influence, the disseminators of falsehood, and intelligent men the publishers of weak and inconclusive reasonings."

This short sentence I hope my readers will bear in mind: it contains two propositions, viz: 1st "that the spirit of party is credulous; 2d, that under the influence of the spirit of party, "*honest and intelligent men are the disseminators of falsehood and the publishers of weak and inconclusive reasonings.*" If there was ever a time in this country of parties, when these two propositions were not obviously true, that time has passed away; but if any one still doubts their truth, let him read this address of the "Jackson committee" and have his doubt removed.

I do not wish or mean to be uncourteous or uncharitable to the members of that committee; I know personally a number of them; and I know them to be in private life (I mean in circumstances unconnected with politics) honorable and honest; but it does appear to me that, in publishing their late address, *they have acted entirely under the influence of that* "spirit of party" which they have described above.

Let us examine some of the reasonings of the "Jackson committee" and see whether they are sound, strong and conclusive, or "weak and inconclusive." They say, "at the last election Jackson had a plurality of electoral votes, including the entire vote of N. Carolina, and the people of the United States preferred him to Mr. Adams; but by the House of Representatives the wishes of the people were disappointed and Mr. Adams was elected." Now it is not forgotten how and by what means the electoral vote of North-Carolina was procured for Jackson. The friends of Mr. Adams knew they could not then carry a ticket in his favour; and Gen. J's, friends were fearful, that single-handed, they could not beat Mr. Crawford: accordingly the friends of Jackson proposed that a ticket should be voted for composed of *unpledged gentlemen*, to be supported by the Jackson and Adams party in conjunction; that when the electors met to vote, their votes should be divided between Adams and Jackson, in proportion to the votes given by the people to each of those candidates.

This lure was held out to the Adams men, till it was too late for them to form a separate ticket and rally; and then the *unpledged electors*, who had been previously designated by a caucus, came out one by one in favour of Jackson exclusively. Thus was the vote of North-Carolina obtained fraudulently for the "Hero;" otherwise his electoral vote would have been 84, *equal only* to that of Mr. Adams. But admitting that a majority of the people of N. Carolina were then in favour of the "Hero," which was surely not the case, a great majority of the voters of the United States were decidedly opposed to him, as has been repeatedly proven.

The next argument of the "committee" against Mr. Adams, is the old worn out, refuted story of "bargain and sale:" a story so clearly exposed to be false, that it is strange that any man or set of men, who have any claims to honesty and intelligence, should risk their reputation by "disseminating" it; a story so base and disgusting, that it drew down the reprobation of the venerable chief Justice, John Marshall, and caused him to declare that he would this fall attend the polls (which he has not done in 20 years) and vote for the persecuted Adams. But how do they attempt to prove the "bargain story?" Why, by asserting, on the authority of such men as Amos Kendall, (a viper, who had been warmed to life in the bosom of Mr. Clay's family, and then turned traitor and calumniator, because Clay refused him an office worth $1500.) that Mr. Clay had "expressed a disbelief of Mr. Adams' political integrity and patriotism:" and by quoting from Mr. Clay's speech in 1818, on Jackson's Seminole campaign, the expressions of Mr. C. that he entertained *then* feelings of respect and kindness for Gen. Jackson.

As to the former part of this argument, the story comes from a source entitled to no credit; but admitting it to be true, that Mr. Clay did use such language relative to Mr. A. it has been shown that long before the election took place, he really thought very differently of, and expressed himself in very different terms in regard to, Mr. Adams. And as to the passing compliment paid to Gen. Jackson in Mr. Clay's *Seminole speech*, I thank the "committee" for the allusion. It is true that Mr. Clay, in that celebrated speech, did say he felt respect and kindness for the General's military talent and his patriotic exhibition of them on former occasions; but it is also true, that in the same speech he depicted the then recent outrages of Gen. Jackson against the laws and the Constitution, in a strain of eloquence equalled only by his independence. I would ask any one, not excepting the "Jackson committee men," to read that single speech, and then candidly declare whether he would not have execrated Mr. Clay, if Mr. Clay had, subsequent to its delivery, been found among the supporters of Gen. J. for the presidency? But the "Jackson committee," being "convinced against their will" of Mr. Clay's innocence and purity of motives, say, "many are the men dismissed by an acquittal from a court of justice, who, upon grounds which the law cannot notice, stand condemned before the tribunal of public opinion." "Aaron Burr, (they continue) was acquitted, for want of evidence; but think you he is a fit object to attract confidence—is he entitled to support for public office?" Gentlemen, I again thank you—thank you for the name of *Aaron Burr!* I say no: Aaron Burr is not entitled either to confidence or support; nor is any one of Aaron Burr's accomplices, aiders or abettors; and this is one ground on which the election of Gen. Jackson ought to be opposed by every friend of his country. If suspicious circumstances are to supply the place of proof, (which you contend should be the case) there are suspicious circumstances to prove Andrew Jackson's connection in treasonable designs with Aaron Burr, infinitely stronger than any which have been adduced to prove Mr. Clay's corrupt bargain.

It would be tedious to mention all the circumstances calculated to throw suspicion on the conduct of Gen. Jackson in that affair; I will therefore name only two evidences, which may be abused and bullied, but cannot be controverted. The witnesses are both citizens of General Jackson's own State; one of them is a judge, and the other was, a few years ago, Marshal of Tennessee, and I believe is yet:—Judge Williams' statement, that Jackson advised him to take a commission under Burr, has been already before the public: a statement of similar purport has lately reached me, equally entitled to credit and influence. A gentleman of the highest standing for integrity and worth in one of the western counties of North-Carolina, says:—"In the summer of 1819, while I was with Gen. Purdy (since marshal of Tennessee.) in Murfreesborough, Tenn. he told me that Gen. A. Jackson (while Burr was figuring in Tennessee) had offered him, Purdy, a Colonel's commission in Burr's army, if he would join it." Here then is proof upon proof, not circumstantial, but positive, that Gen. Jackson, the new idol of a great political party in the U. States, was the aider and accomplice of Aaron Burr in a treasonable plot. But as "the spirit of party is credulous, in relation to its own side," so is it unhappily too incredulous and obstinate, in relation to what tends to the injury of "its own side."

SPIRIT OF '76.

The Camden (S. C.) Journal has passed from its late able and intelligent editor, into the hands of a C. F. Daniels, editor of the Cheraw Spectator, until it expired from mere inanition.

☞We publish on our first page, a statement of Mr. ADAMS' benefactions to the 2d Presbyterian church in Washington City, of which he is a member. So much exertion has been used by his opponents,—by reverend politicians in the pulpit,—to prejudice him in the minds of a large portion of the religious community, that it has become necessary, in justice to Mr. Adams, to make public some of his private charities and acts of christian liberality, which would otherwise have been confined to the circle in which they were exhibited. We trust those who have been led to form false estimates of his character, by the misrepresentations of his opponents, will read the statements above mentioned with that candor and impartiality which should accompany an honest inquiry after truth; and if they do this, we cannot doubt the result. Mr. Adams will stand acquitted; the religious prejudices so artfully excited against him, will be removed; and the really serious part of the community will at once perceive the glaring impropriety of supporting a man who has disregarded some of the highest moral obligations, in preference to Mr. Adams,

"Whose hands are pure, whose doctrine and whose life
Coincident, exhibit lucid proof"

that he is, what Pope calls the "noblest work of God," an "honest man," a christian as well as a patriot and a statesman.

The friends of the Administration in Virginia are up and doing; and although they may not carry the State, yet they will run the hero so close, that he will have little to boast of. In our own State, the best spirit prevails;—yet the supporters of the Administration rely too much on the goodness of their cause, while the heroites are untiring in their exertions. The time now is short, and whatever is done, must be done quickly. ACTION should now be our motto:—let us move onward: let us use all honorable means to ensure success; and then if we fall, we shall fall with honor.

Van Buren.—This arch-intriguer has been caught in the meshes of his own duplicity. He denied ever having any intention of altering the electoral law of New-York; but the unhallowed design is now proved on him. The people of New-York will shortly teach him that "honesty is the best policy;" and when he loses the confidence of his native state, he loses all. In the other States of the Union, he is an object of suspicion to all parties; none are willing to trust him.

Very patriotic—A gentleman of South-Carolina recently declared, that although he had all his meat to purchase for the next year's consumption, yet he would *starve* before he would buy one pound of meat from the drovers,—in other words, from the Kentuckians and Tennesseans. Were it possible, however, for this patriotic South-Carolinian,—we suppose he would consider it an affront to be called an *American*,—to procure his meat from *Old England*, we doubt not he would readily do it.

It is proved, by the testimony of the Hon. J. SLOANE, member of Congress from Kentucky, that the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, Andrew Stevenson, at the commencement of the session of Congress, in Dec. 1825 was very willing to *sell his services to the Administration*. At that time, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Stevenson, were candidates for the Speaker's chair; and just as the members were preparing their ballots for an election, Mr. Stevenson, much agitated and evincing great solicitude, accosted Mr. Sloane with the following declaration, which he uttered with great earnestness, and enforced with his peculiar gesticulation:—"*Elect me* Speaker, *and by G—d I'll sustain the Administration!*" This was about ten months after the election of Mr. Adams; and the Hon. Andrew Stevenson *then* knew nothing of any bargain or corruption attending it, although willing to *bargain* himself into office! But the friends of the Administration refused to *buy his services*, by electing him Speaker; and he immediately became a believer in the Kremer charges, and a violent enemy of Mr. Adams, whose political doctrines horrified him. At the commencement of the next session of Congress he, it would seem, brought his wares to a better market, for he was elected Speaker by the Jackson party. He is now an oracle, as well as a patent double refined republican, and bent upon putting down the present Administration, "although as pure as the angels at the right hand of the throne of God."

A Jackson paper says the friends of the Hero "go for *reform* of the *public morals!*" Good! Martin Van Buren, John Randolph, Harry Lee, Amos Kendall, Wm. B. Giles, reformers of public morals:—this will indeed be *something* "new under the sun!" They will, at the same time, it is to be presumed, extend their guardian care over *private morals;* and thus these distinguished mor. lists will give a high moral tone to the age. We are impatient to see a specimen of their *moral essays.*

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, Oct. 2.

Cotton 9½ a 10½; bagging 17 a 24; bacon, 7 a 10; corn 35 a 40; coffee 16 a 17; flour 4 a 4 25; flaxseed 75; iron 5½ a 6½; lard 8 a 9½; molasses 35 a 40; nails 9; oats 25 a 30; sugar; common, 8½ a 9½; prime 10 a 11; salt 75; wheat 75 a 80; whiskey 25.

Charleston, Oct. 4.

Cotton 9½ a 10½; bagging 21 a 23; bacon 6½ a 7½; apple brandy 26 a 27; corn 35 a 38; coffee, prime green, 15 a 16; inferior to good, 13 a 15; iron 4½; molasses 30 a 35; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8 a 10; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 24 a 26.

Columbia, Oct. 5.

Cotton, 7 a 10; Bagging, yard, 21 a 25. Bacon, lb. 7 a 8; Bale Rope, lb. 14 a 16; Coffee, lb. 17 a 20; Corn, bushel, 38 a 40; Iron, Bar, 6 a 6½; Molasses, 45 a 50; Salt, Liverpool, 75 a 87½; Sugar, 10 a 12½.

Cheraw, Oct. 1.

Cotton, 9 a 9½; Bagging, 23 a 27; Rope, 10 a 15; Coffee, 17 a 19; Sugar, 10 a 12; Salt, 75 Bacon 7 a 8; Corn, 31 1-4; Flour 3½ a 4; Whiskey, 30; Molasses, 45; Flax Seed, 70; Oats, 20.

Camden, September 27.—Cotton, 9 a 10.

North Carolina Bank Bills, 8 and 9 per cent. discount.

Petersburgh, (Vir.) Sept. 20.

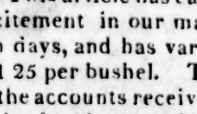
Wheat.—This article has caused a great deal of excitement in our market within the last ten days, and has varied in price from 1 to 1 25 per bushel. This rise was caused by the accounts received from Europe that the late heavy rains in France and England had seriously injured the crops in those countries. The first advices that affected the prices here, were received by the John Jay, to the 8th August, and by the Canada to the 16th; those by the Columbia to 22d, were of a contradictory nature—but those received by the Napoleon to the 26th, state that the injury is much less than had been anticipated, and the prospect of fine weather such as to dissipate all fears of injury. Notwithstanding this, early yesterday morning, prime wheat sold in our market from 115 to 1 20—the price settled down, however, in the course of the day, to 1 12½ for the best quality, a price as high, it is supposed, as our merchants and millers, under the present prospects, can venture to give.

Baltimore, Sept. 27.

Flour.—Within the last two or three days the Flour market has become, comparatively, more settled; and we are now enabled to make a more conclusive report as to transactions and prices. The wagon price of Howard street Flour now ranges from 6 25 a 6 37½ per bbl.; and from the stores it sells briskly at 6 50; for particular brands an advance of 12½ cents per bbl. is given. Some holders, however, it should be remarked, are unwilling to sell at those rates, under the expectation of higher prices.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN JACK

Don Pizarro,

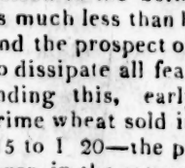


OWNED by the subscriber, will stand the present fall season at Col. William Julius Alexander's plantation, on Rocky River, in Cabarrus county, N. C.

JUNIUS SNEED.

Salisbury, Sept. 1828.—3t04.

The thorough bred Horse



Aeronaut,

Son of the imported Horse Eagle,

WILL stand the fall season, (which has commenced,) in Salisbury, on Mondays, Teusdays and Wednesdays; and at the plantation of the late Dr. Moore, the other days of the week, until the 15th November, when the season will terminate.

The Season will be charged at six dollars; four dollars the leap, and twelve dollars to insure.

S. L. FERRAND.
CHAS. L. BOWERS.

October 1, 1828.—3t03.

Public Sale.

I WILL offer at Public Sale, at Maxwell' Store, on Saturday, the 25th, on a credit o 12 months, the purchaser giving their notes with sufficient security, a few elegant English Manufactured

Brass Eight Day Clocks,

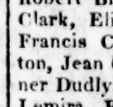
and a handsome assortment of TIME PIECES and WATCHES, all warranted to keep good time. Also, some handsome JEWELRY.

BENJ. COHEN.

Charlotte, Oct. 6, 1828.—3t04

Private Entertainment.

WILLIAM HOWARD has lately opened a House of Entertainment, 5½ miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place by Beard's Bridge, on the Yadkin, to Salem, Danville, Milton, and Raleigh, N. C. His house (generally known by the name of the White Hou e,) is agreeable situated, about 1-4 of a mile south of the Bridge, and is spacious and comfortable; his stables are good and well provided; and he will spare no practicable means to render his establishment, in every respect, comfortable and pleasant, and deserving a share of public patronage.



Oct. 8, 1828.—6t07.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES for twenty-three Shares of the Capital or Joint Stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina, in the name of Henry Conner, sen. deceased, late of this county, having been lost:—Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons concerned, that I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person or by agent, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November next, to issue duplicates thereof.

DANIEL M. FORNEY.
Surviving Administrator.

Lincoln County, N. C. Oct. 10, 1828.—6t07.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE for three Shares in the Capital or Joint Stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina, in the name of Eliza Conner, (now my wife,) having been lost:—Notice is thereby given to all persons concerned, that I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person or by agent, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November next, to issue a duplicate thereof W. S. SIMONTON.

Lincoln County, N. C. Oct. 10, 1828.—6t07.

A List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Statesville, North-Carolina, on the first day of October, 1828.

A.....Elizabeth Abbot. B.....Philip Bracy, Neal Braley, George Boman, John Badgette, Robert Brison, George Brotherton....C. John Clark, Elizabeth Cornett, William Callahan, Francis Clingman, Wm Cummins, John Carlton, Jean Culver, Joseph Chambers. D....Abner Dudly, Milis Dobbins 3. E....Joshua Ellis, Lemira Foster, Elom Fenster. G.....Isaac Green, Richard Gay, Caleb W. Gaither, Mathew Gallihar 2. H....Carey A. Harris, James Head, Windle Holshouser James T. Hall, David Houston. J....Wm. Jolly, Curtis Johnston, Baker Johnson, Nathel Journey. L....Mary Long, John Long, Alexander Long, George Lacky, Rev. John Lee. M....Charles Mills, Rev. Charles P. Moorman, John Mason, James Mahan, Rev. John Mushat 3, Abn W. McConnell, James McHargen, Reuben McCaskle. N... James Nance 5, William Nelson, John V. Orten. P....James Powell. Wm. Powell, Paper Maker. R... John Rovunsaval, Robert Ramsey, Wm. Ramsey, Wm. Richard, James Retherford. S... Joel Sumaker, Abner Stewart, John Phifer, Philip W. Shuford, William Stewart, Winny Scott. T....Christopher Thompson, J. Thompson. U....Andrew Undercast. W....Jane Wallis, John Wallis, Robert C. Wilson, John Walker, John Welch.

3t04. JAMES McKNIGHT, *P. M.*

EDWARD CRESS,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his New Cash Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, a choice and splendid assortment of

New and fashionable Goods,

which were selected with much care and attention in Philadelphia by himself and bought exclusively for CASH. The proprietor being aware of the scarcity of money, and low state of produce, intends marking his goods accordingly. He therefore respectfully invites his customers and friends to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Also, for sale and on hand, at the above store, STILLS and TIN WARE, of various sizes and descpritions. 200tf.

FALL FASHIONS!

Silas Templeton

HAVING been absent on a distant visit the past summer, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has returned home, and resumed business, which, during his absence, was conducted by his partner Mr. LOWRY.

They continue at the shop formerly occupied by S. Templeton; and are furnished with the *Paris and London Fashions*, for Ladies and Gentlemen. These fashions have been more generally admired and adopted by the *Bon Ton* of the Northern Cities, than any hither to received; and although it requires more than usual skill and TASTE to give them FULL EFFECT, yet the subscribers pledge themselves that the execution of them shall not be surpassed in the Union.

Ladies' Habits and Pelisses, and Gentlemen's Clothing, will be made up at prices lower than such work was ever heretofore done, in order to conform to the unexampled pressure of the times.

Orders for work from a distance, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to according to directions.

SILAS TEMPLETON,
SQUIER LOWRY.

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1828.—01 tf.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Robert Kerr, for the purpose of securing the payment of a debt therein mentioned, I will sell at the residence of said Kerr in Lincolnton, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October next, two likely negro *GIRLS*, one about 20 and the other 6 years old; also, one or two horses. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THEOPHILUS FALLS, *Trustee.*

Sept. 27, 1828.—2t03.

POETRY.

THE PLEDGE.

Come let your cup flash sunshine like
To friends now far away;
"Here's to the absent and the loved!"
The absent, did you say?

And wherefore should we drink to them?
It is a weary toast:
What boots it to recall the friends
When we have loved and lost?

Fast cuts our good ship through the sea—
What does it leave behind?
There is no path upon the wave,
No tract upon the wind.

Like that swift ship we have passed on,
And left no deeper trace;
The circle parted from at home
Has now no vacant place.

Fewer and happier years than mine
On thy young brows are set;
Soon thou wilt learn Time's easiest task
Is teaching to forget.

I'll fill as high, I'll drink as deep—
Or, must a toast be said?
Well, here are all I ever pledge—
"The present and the dead!" I. E. L.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

The Book of Job.—The Rev. E. Davies has recently read a paper to the Royal Society, on the subject of this portion of Holy scripture. He contends that it is "no parable, but a true history; and examines and refutes the hypothesis maintained by Warburton and Orton, that it is a poem of the dramatic form, composed by one of the prophets during the period of the captivity. Having adduced his reasons for receiving the Book of Job as an authentic narrative, relating to a real historical character, he proceeds to establish the following points:—that Uz, the country of Job, was in the eastern part of Idumea, and contiguous to the southern border of Judea; that the particular city of the patriarch's residence was Bozrah; and that Job, whom we are led to seek among the Idumean princes, was the same as Jobab, mentioned as one of the kings of that country in the 36th chapter of Genesis. This supposition being admitted, the era of the patriarch's affliction must be placed about 1928 years B. C. The instruments of those afflictions were four armies of Chaldeans and Sabæans whose irruption is identified with the expedition of the four kings, related in the 14th chapter of Genesis. From these various coincidences Mr. Davies infers, that Job was no other than *that righteous king and priest of the true God*, to whom Abraham, after rescuing his brother Lot from the hands of those four kings, is stated to have paid tithes of all. The name, *Melchizedek, King of Righteousness*, given to this person by Moses, or *King of Salem*, which St. Paul interprets, *King of Peace*, was not his proper or original name, but a title descriptive of his character, and is eminently characteristic of *the most patient of men*. The identity between this mysterious personage and the patriarch Job, is farther confirmed by several particulars in St. Paul's account of him, and by the figurative epitome of his history which appears in the 100th Psalm. The date and author of the book are next considered. The result of an examination of the various evidence relating to these points is, that the work existed in an age long prior to the date of the principal prophecies; that it is not the production of any known Jewish writer, nor of Elihu, as some commentators have thought, but chiefly of Job himself; and that the whole was written very shortly after the occurrence of the events which it records. An analysis of its contents follows:—it inculcates the acknowledgment and worship of the One Supreme Being, and the immortality of the soul—it contains references to the leading events in primitive history. Among other notices of a highly cultivated state of society, we find allusion to the cultivation of astronomy & natural history; to the invention of writing & some kind of engraving; to the knowledge of medicine and architecture, and to the arts of all the principal metals. Mention is likewise made of musical instrument but especially of numerous particulars rerelative to agriculture and the common arts of life. The book Job, therefore, exhibits the industry of man in the primitive ages as already called into action, and his genius employed in extensive researches. Nor was the various knowledge displayed by the personages introduced, derived from the Egyptians. The discoveries of these nations must at that period have been very recent: while these personages ascribe their knowledge to the wisdom of their ancestors, and expressly disclaim intercourse with strangers. This knowledge, then, contains the genuine traditions of Noah and his immediate successors. The writer states his conviction of the importance of the Book of Job to the divine as well as to the historian. He regards its preservation as a special act of Providence, in order to confirm testimony to the of Moses, and to transmit to posterity the valuable maxims of the patriarchs. Nor, considering the simple nature of prophetic poetry, in which the imagination of the writer merely colors the style without distorting the facts, ought its political character to detract from the confidence due to this composition as history. Even the celebrated expostulation in the 38th and following chapters, in which "the Lord answers Job out of the whirlwind," which some critics have represented as a mere act of a tragedy, he considers in the light of a visible interposition of the Almighty, preceded by the most grand and awful phenomena, intended to humble the pride and to confirm the faith of the patriarch."

Ancient Tunnel.—Babylon was divided in the middle by the river Euphrates, and had on each side an extraordinary structure. On one side stood the Regal Palace, or Seraglio: and on the other the Temple of Jupiter Belos. Between these edifices there were two channels of communication, and both stupendous works. The first was a bridge of five stadia, [3125 feet] in length, supported by strong piers twelve feet apart. The second was an arched tunnel under the river, of brickwork, 15 feet wide and 12 high. Strabo fixes the breadth of the Euphrates at only one stadium, [625 feet;] but as it is reasonable to presume the allowance would be made for its flowings and the lowness of its banks, in the case of the tunnel as of the bridge, it may be concluded that they were both of the same length. The tunnel now in progress under the Thames will only, when completed, be 1300 feet in length, or 1825 feet shorter than this of Babylon; but the latter was the more easily constructed of the two, as Herodotus records that the waters of the Euphrates were diverted from their bed, previously to the bridge and tunnel being commenced.

London Mechanics' Magazine.

ANECDOTE.—Sometime ago, the Duke of Buccleuch, in one of his walks, purchased a cow from a person in the neighborhood of Dalkeith, and left orders to send it to his place the following morning; according to agreement the cow was sent, and the Duke happening to be in dishabille, and walking in the avenue spied a little fellow ineffectually attempting to drive the animal forward to its destination. The boy not knowing the Duke, bawled out to him, "heh, man, come here an' gie's a han' wi' this beast." The Duke saw the mistake, and determined on having a joke with the little fellow—pretending therefore not to understand him, the Duke walked on slowly, the boy still craving his assistance; at last he cries, (in a tone of apparent distress) "come here mun, and help us, and as shure's any thing I'll gie ye the hauf o' what I get." This last solicitation had the desired effect, the Duke went and lent a helping hand. "And now," asid the Duke, as they trudged along, "how much do you think you'll get for this job." "Ou, I dinna ken," said the boy, "but I'm aye shure o' something, for the folk up bye at the house are guid to a' bodies." As they approached the house, the Duke darted from the boy and entered by a different way. He called a servant, *put a sovereign into his hand*, saying, "give that to the boy that brought the cow." The Duke returned to the avenue, and was soon rejoined by the boy. "Well, how much did you get?" said the Duke: "*a shilling*," said the boy, "and there's the hauf o't t'ye." "But you surely got more than a shilling?" said the Duke. "No," (said the boy with the utmost earnestness) "as shure's death that's a' I got, and d'ye no think it plenty?" "I do not," said the Duke, "there must be some mistake, and as I am acquainted with the Duke, if you'll return with me I think I'll get you some more." The boy consented—back they went—the Duke rang the bell, and ordered all the servants to be assembled—"Now," said the Duke to the boy, "point me out the person that gave you the shilling." "It was that chap there wi' the white apron," pointing to the butler. The delinquent confessed, fell on his knees, & attempted an apology; but the Duke interrupting him, indignantly ordered him to give the boy the sovereign and quit his service instantly. "You have lost," said the Duke, "your shilling, your situation, and your character, by your covetousness; learn henceforth that honesty is the best policy." The boy by this time recognised his assistant in the person of the Duke, and the Duke was so delighted with the sterling worth and honesty of the boy, that he ordered him to be sent to school, kept there and provided for at his own expense.

Glasgow Herald.

Treatment of Children.—Curiosity in children is but an appetite after knowledge, which ought to be encouraged as the great instrument nature has provided to remove that ignorance they were born with, and which without this busy inquisitiveness would make them dull and useless creatures. To encourage this temper, a child should never be checked or discountenanced for any inquiries he shall make, but a plain answer should be given, and the subjects explained to him as far as is suitable to his age and capacity. But great care should be taken that they never receive deceitful and eluding answers. They easily perceive when they are slighted and deceived, and quickly learn the trick of neglect, dissimulation, and falsehood, which they observe others to make use of; and if by chance their curiosity leads them to ask what they should not know, it is a great deal better to tell them plainly that it is a thing that belongs not to them to know, than to put them off with a falsehood or a frivolous answer.

If a child is fond of reasoning, care should be taken that this inclination is not checked in him, and that he is not misled by captious or fallacious ways of talking to him; and if his reasons are quite out of the way, let him, without being laughed at for his mistake, be gently put into the right. For after all, reason, being the highest and most important faculty of our minds, deserves the greatest care and atention in cultivating it; the right improvement and exercise of it being the highest perfection that a man can attain to in this life.

Locke.

Niebuhr's Roman History, which appeared in 1811-12, suppersedes every other with the learned world. It is truly said that he has "laid the axe to the root of the venerable tree of Roman story." He pronounses the whole narrative of her early centuries to be as destitute of solid claim to belief, as the mystic annals of any other country. He classes Romulus with Herculee and Sigfried: Brutus with Aristomenes and the Cid. Thus we have to *unlearn* one half of the Roman history, which was whipped into old generations at school: and read the greater part of Livy as we do Homer, or the Chinese annals. Better that these German scholars had never been born, than disturbus by thus sending us back to our studies. *Nat. Gaz.*

NEWSPAPERS.

[From the Philadelphia National Gazette.]

The respectable correspondent who suggests "hints for the improvement of a newspaper," ought to serve as editor for a few years; otherwise he will not be competent to furnish the best scheme of management. This is a case in which the looker-on cannot know as much of the game as the player. Some of our correspondent's rules would reduce a subscription list to a very diminutive size—for example, "the expulsion of news of boys rescued from drowning, ordinary accidents, murders, &c." The abundance of such matter is a principal recommendation for many readers. As for the introduction of extracts in foreign languages, "the flowers of foreign literature"—it has been tried by us, but occasioned so much complaint that we were obliged to reserve our exoties for some other receptacle. With regard to "places of religious proceedings, extracts from religious periodicals, &c." the choice would be exceedingly difficult and dangerous. There is scarcely any religious proceeding or intelligence, which would not offend the prejudices or alarm the zeal of at least as many as it would edify. "As little of foreign and domestic politics as possible," says our correspondent! Then we should not denominate the journal a *news*-paper. If long political peculations, trite addresses, savage invective, personal contumelies, be meant the ribaldry of the green and the blue factions of the Hippodrome—we agree to the exclusion; but leading events and sound opinions in the course of politics, both foreign and domestic, must be communicated in order to accomplish the ends for which the periodical sheet is issued and patronized.

A main consideration in editorship is popularity or currency. We do not understand by popularity, favor gained by pandering to a false or depraved appetite; to transient passions and mischievous prejudices: we refer to the gratification of common tastes and intellectual habits which belong to the general state of society, and which may not be quite so refined or elevated as men of enlarged education could wish. We cannot send forth the matter which we may deem the best, and incalculably prefer, unless we mix with it what will be palatable for the majorty. Subscribers to newspapers have a right to the fare which they chiefly relish; provided it be not unwholesome. No respectable editor will consent to diffuse what he believes to be poison or garbage; to co-operate in systems of defamation; to blow the trumpet or wave the torch of discord, as it were mechanically; assist the clamours or aspirations of individuals at the expense of truth, charity, of just public feeling and opinion. "A thing," says Mrs. Opie, "is either right or wrong; if right, we are to do it; if wrong, to avoid it, regardless of consequences."

Our correspondent should know that it is nearly impossible to *regulate* the composition of a daily paper. Chance or ontingencies, or partial interests, interfere irresistibly. Our own humble plan is to introduce as much of scientific, literary and economic intelligence, moral precept, and original or editorial remark, as is compatible with the publication of the news proper and striking occurrences of the day; and to abstain from all personality, deception, and violence.

Happiness.—That all who are happy are equally happy, is not true. A peasant and a philosopher may be equally satisfied but not equally happy. Happiness consists in the multiplication of agreeable consciousness. A peasant has not capacity for having equal happiness with a Philosopher. This question was very happily illustrated by the Rev. Mr. Robert Brown of Utrecht. "A small drinking glass, and a large one," said he, "may be equally full, but the large one holds more than the small." *Johnson.*

The Colour of Cattle.—A writer in the New-England Farmer, under the signature of Agricola, attributes much importance to the *colour of cattle*:—"Having been for some years a considerable traveller in New-England, I have noticed that the best farmers always have the best cattle.—Where you find, as in Worcester County, large barns, strong walls, square lots, great crops of rowen, huge wood piles, fat horses, well painted houses, and all the ordinary indications of plenty and independence, you invariably find *red or brown oxen and cows.* Selecting from hiscalves, for three or four years of red, brown or, brindle, by any farmer, will soon teach him the value of the expedient; a bright red is to be preferred; but next to this the brown and then the mixture of both, (the brindle,) which is an excellent hardy color for working oxen. No purchaser of oxen or cows ought to overlook the article of colour."

Extract of a letter dated London, July 28, 1828.

From my long residence in this country, I feel qualified to speak of public opinion. You know how easy it is to win the confidence of John Bull, and his secrets are about as public as the *Ladies* of Fleet street. No event for the last six years has made so much talk as your new Tariff. The truth undoubtedly is, that the United States furnish the best market for John's uses; and he seems to think that Jonathan is his exclusive property, and bound in gratitude to follow his bidding. With all my *eloquence* I cannot convince him that the United States have their own *interest*; and will, at some *future* day, set up for themselves. As for arguments, you know, its end upon a a thick headed glutton, is his appeal to the opinion of some noble Duke—Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Peel, or some distinguished member, and no more is to be said; but I am talking on without coming to the point which I had in view when I set out.

You need not be informed how ardently—nay, how devoutly this government and people are set upon removing your President. They look upon him as a controuling spirit; they view his gigantic powers as the sailor does the mighty tempest: his never tiring vigilance; his incorruptible and majestic mind, cows the pigmy statesmen of this Island. Every American who has been long in Europe, can recount many occasions when his honest blood mantled his cheeks as hiscountry has been honored through the agency of Adams' civil achievements. But my dear friend, you may rest assured that there is a settled determination in this Government to displace him at the coming election; and if 1,000,000*l.* will accomplish it. they will esteem it a cheap purchase. John Bull knows his own interest as well as most people, and he would be a downright idiot not to take advantage of circumstances; and you may rest assured that money is distributed with the greatest profusion to promote Jackson's election. Should he succeed, the delight will be uncontroulable, and you may hear of bonfiree and illuminations in this country. God forbid that our country should be thus degraded, and the last refuge of liberty bartered away by a faction intent only on their own elevation to power. Are your honest sober citizens gone mad, or are they asleep?—[*Nat. Adv.*

Fifty-six carrier pigeons were sent off, a short time since, from London for Leige, at thirty-four minutes past 4 o'clock in the morning. One of them called Napoleon, reached its destination, (a distance of about three hundred miles) at 24 minutes past ten o'clock the same day, having thus accomplished its task in five hours and fifty minutes. The others followed in succession, and most of them reached Leige, at noon.

A WORD TO THE ENEMIES OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

My friend! you read the English language, are you of English origin? Go back, then, in the line of your ancestors, and in less than thirty steps you will come to a poor Pagan, half naked and houseless, in the forest of Britain, bowing the knee to Thor and Woden, and preparing, perhaps, to immolate his child on the altar of his idol. And who is that venerable man standing by his side, with the blessed book in his hand, reflecting the light of heaven upon his darkened mind, and opening to his vission the only way to temporal and eternal blessedness? It is a Christian missionary, who has left a far distant home, to save that poor man and his countrymen from the ruin which threatened them. And, blessed be God! his labour was not in vain; and the light which they received, they imparted to their children, and to their children's children, and as it descended, it grew brighter and spread wider, till now Thirty Millions of people rejoice in its beams.

My friend! look around you and count your blessings—your pleasant fire-side and home—the security with which you lie down, and rise up, and go forth to your labour—the thousand conveniences with which art has filled your dwelling: look abroad over your country, and see her flourishing cities—her peaceful villages—her fields smiling with plenty—her ships gathering the riches of every climate—her institutions of learning and piety—and above all, that noble monument of civil and religious liberty, which is the admiration of the nations—and say, which of all these do you not owe, under God, to that Christian missionary. Oh! then despise not the holy men, who, like him, have gone to carry the word of life to the idolaters of India, of Burmah, of Owyhee, and of our own forest. Despise them not, but speed them on their way, and as you have freely received, freely give of that light to all who sit in darkness and the shadow of death.

THE RESURRECTION.

There cannot be a more striking instance, how emphatically every doctrine of the Gospel has a reference to practical goodness, than is exhibited by St. Paul, in that magnificent picture of the resurrection, in his Epistle to Corinthians which our church has happily selected, for the consolation of survivors at the last closing scene of mortality. After an inference as triumphant, as it is logical, that because "Christ has risen we shall rise also;" after the most philosophical illustration of the raising of the body from the dust, by the process of grain sown in the earth, and springing up into a new mode of existence; after describing the Redeemer, and his laying down the mediatorial kingdom; after sketching with seraphs' pencil, the relative glories of the celestial and terrestrial bodies; after exhausting the grandest images of nature, and the dissolution of nature itself; after such a display of the solemnities of the great day, as makes this world and all its concerns shrink into nothing; in such a moment, when, if ever, the wrapt spirit might be supposed, too highly wrought for precept and admonition, the apostle, wound up as he was, by the energies of inspiration, to the immediate view of the glorified state, the last trumpet sounding—the change from mortal to immortality effected in the twinkling of an eye—the sting of death drawn out—victory snatched from the grave—then, by a turn, as surprising as it is beautiful, he draws a conclusion as unexpected parctical as his premises are grand and awful: "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work, of the Lord."—Then at once, by another quick transition, resorting from the duty to the reward, and winding the whole with an argument as powerful as his rhetoric had been sublime, he adds—"forasmuch as ye know that your labour is not in vain in the Lord."